Numb. 4445

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday June 14. to Thursday June 17. 1708.

Vienna, June 2. N. S.

SINCE the opening of the Diet of Presburg, the Estates of Hungary have been chiefly employ'd in preparing a Representation of the Grievances of the Kingdom, to be offer'd to his Imperial Majesty for Redress. They have had some Disputes among themselves in this Matter, particularly with respect to Religion. The Protestants drew up a State of their Oppressions, to be inserted in the general Representation of the Grievances of the Kingdom; but they were rejected by those of the Roman Persuasion, who urg'd that the Protestants ought to content themselves with what had been determin'd in the Point of Religion in the Diet of Oedenburgh, in the Year 1681. But the Protestants having always remonstrated against the Decisions of that Diet, as being highly injurious to their sacred Rights and Privileges, and finding no greater Disposition in the present Assembly of Presburg, to give them Redress in what they have so long complain'd of, they have thought fit to address themselves immediately to the Emperor, and have sent him a Copy of their Instrument which they gave in to the Diet. In this Paper they first enumerate the several Laws of the Kingdom that have been made for the free and peaceable Exercise of the Protestant Religion, and for the Security of their Churches, Schools, and Revenues thereto belonging. In the next place they name the several particulars in which their Rights have been violated contrary to Law, in taking from them by violence their Churches, Schools, and Revenues, in forbidding the free Exercise of their Religion, in Imprisoning and Banishing their Pastors and Teachers, and forcing the People of their Communion against their Consciences to assist at the Processions and other Ceremonies of the Roman Worship. They assert that having petition'd for Redress of these Abuses in former Reigns and Diets, without receiving Satisfaction, they found themselves necessitated to have recourse to their now reigning Sovereign, and to the present Diet assembled at Presburg, hoping to obtain a legal Redress of all past Injuries, and a Security against any future Disturbances. The Grievances of which they desire a Redress they have drawn into eight Points. I. They desire that all their Churches, Schools and Hospitals, with the Lands and Revenues belonging to them, may be restor'd. II. They desire a free Liberty of having Superintendants, and other Pastors and Ministers for their Churches and Schools; that Matrimonial Causes between Persons of their Communion, be decided by their own Consistories; and that the Education of their Children be left wholly to their own Parents; and the Popish Curates be forbid to meddle in any thing that concerns them. III. They pray that none of their Communion be forc'd to assist at any of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church. IV. That since the Laws of the Kingdom declare Protestants capable of all publick Offices, they desire they may not be excluded from them on account of Religion. V. That no Person be imprisoned, persecuted, or any way punish'd, because of his Religion. VI. That the Protestant Ministers be allowed to visit the Sick of their Communion, and to administer Comfort to Prisoners, and Persons condemned to die. VII. That the Endowments of the Protestant Churches, with the Tythes, and other Revenues belonging to the Protestant Clergy, may be restored to them; and that as the Romanists are exempted from paying any thing to the Protestant Clergy; so likewise that the Protestants be not oblig'd to contribute towards the maintenance of the Popish Clergy. VIII. That besides the present Restitution of the Popish Churches, Lands, and other Rights belonging to the Protestants, a Publick Statute be enacted, with severe Penalties against the Transgressors, for the security of the Protestants in the free Exercise of their Religion, and peaceable Possession of all their Rights and Priviledges in time to come, without which they hold it impossible to restore Peace and Tranquility to the Kingdom. The Protestant Estates accompanied this Account of their Grievances with a Memorial to the Emperor, containing a long deduction of the Persecutions they have met with from the Romanists for the sake of Religion; and the Grounds and Reasons they have to insist on their present Demands. The Romish Clergy of Hungary have sent to his Imperial Majesty a Remonstrance against this of the Protestants, wherein they tell his Majesty, that he holds the Crown of Hungary by the Title of Apostolical King, and is consequently bound to preserve the true Faith pure and unspotted in his Dominions.

Vienna, June 6. N. S. The Pope's Minister, who resides at this Court in the absence of a Nuncio, having acquainted his Master with the Report here, of his Holiness's having supply'd the French King with a considerable Sum of Money for the late French Expedition against her Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain, he has receiv'd in answer a Letter from Monsignor Piazza, Secretary of the Memorials, wherein he endeavours to extenuate what the Court of Rome is tax'd with on that Occasion. He is order'd to communicate the Letter to the Emperor; but whatever Arts they may use to cover their remittances of Money into France, it is thought they will find it very difficult to answer to this Court, for the Pope's having appointed, at the time of the design'd Invasion of Great Britain, publick Prayers in the English, Scotch and Irish Churches at Rome for Success in that Undertaking; at which the Pope himself assisted in Person, the very day that the French were flying before her Britannick Majesty's Fleet. The Misunderstanding between the Court of Rome, and the Imperial and Catholick Courts, increases daily; and the present passage of the Queen of Spain thro' Italy, without having hitherto receiv'd any Compliment from the Pope, gives a new Cause of distaste. Cardinal Grimani receiv'd Orders lately from his Catholick Majesty to acquaint the Pope, that he expected his Holiness should send a Legate a Latere, to compliment his Queen in her Passage through Italy, and withal to tell him, that if he sent one, and did not give him Instructions to treat her with all the Honour and Respect due to a Queen of Spain, her Catholick Majesty would not admit him to Audience. The Bishop of Laubach, who is appointed to Conduct the Queen of Portugal, and has the Character of the Emperor's Ambassador to that Court, is come hither to prepare himself for his Journey; but since his arrival a difficulty has arose about conducting the Queen. The Bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire, pretends to accompany the Queen of Portugal in the same manner and quality as the Bishop of Osnabrug goes with the Queen of Spain, and says, it was expresly on this Condition that he accepted of the Employment. The Portugal Ambassador says, that he had Assurances from the Imperial Ministers, that he should be intrusted with the chief Care of conducting the Queen, and that having already given notice of this to his Master, he could not recede from it without his special Order. 'Tis not yet known what Expedient will be us'd to accommodate this matter. Prince Eugene of Savoy left this Place on Monday Morning, in order to go and put himself at the head of the Army he is to Command. General Heister is likewise gone to open the Campaign in Hungary; and the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt intends to set out this Day for Naples, where he is to succeed General Taun in the Command of the Troops in that Kingdom.

Vienna, June 9. N. S. On Thursday last the Count of Villa Major, Ambassador from the King of Portugal to this Court, made his publick Entry; he set out from Inzerstorf, a Village about a League out of Town, with his own seven Coaches, a Coach of the Venetian Ambassador's, and one of the Bishop of Vienna's. First went the Ambassador alone in his own Coach of State, his Footmen walking before, and his Pages riding after the Coach; then follow'd the Venetian Ambassador's Coach, and next that of the Bishop of Vienna; after which came the Ambassador's six Coaches with the Gentlemen of his Retinue. About half way he was met by the Count of Waldstein, Marshal of the Court, with the Emperor's two Coaches, attended by the Coaches of the Ministers and Nobility. After mutual Compli-

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